

MUMETA
All kinds of Photographic
Work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.
No. 24, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 254.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
2 1/2 h.p. 4 h.p. and 7 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17 248.

號九廿月八年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NOT ARIATING
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**
WHICH ARE TESTED THE BRANCHES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

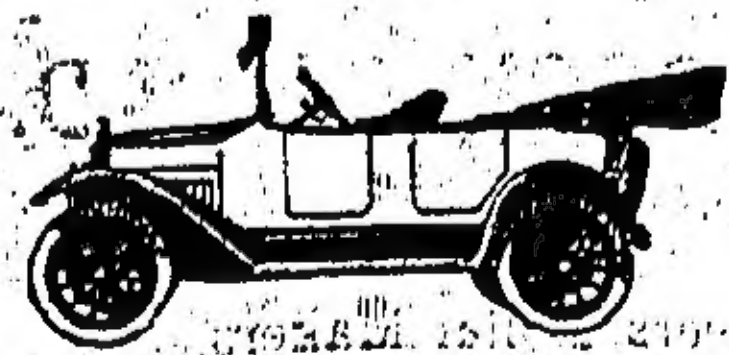
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$28,970,387.
I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
II—Fire Funds..... 3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... 17,587,590
Sinking Fund Account..... 128,390
\$28,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch..... \$2,381,458
Life and Annuity..... 2,141,593
Branches..... 387,339
Revenue Marine Department..... 478,940
Other Receipts..... 25,339,928

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 8.30 p.m. to 11
p.m. every half hour.
11 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.
At 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Vaux Road Central.
Seated and parked during the day, but
not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque. Comprehensive order
representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and
for Sale
at reasonable Price.

Phone 2500.
65 Des Vaux Road
Central.

TANG YUK DIETETIC, successor of
the late **SIEN KING**
16, Des Vaux Road
Central.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.
SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Tates, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DR. SHELDON'S GIN PILLS

FOR ALL

BACKACHE

AND

KIDNEY TROUBLES.

A concentrated (non-alcoholic) extract of the constituents
of GIN combined with other diuretics in pill form.

Price \$1.00 per Bottle

FROM THE

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE No. 16.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

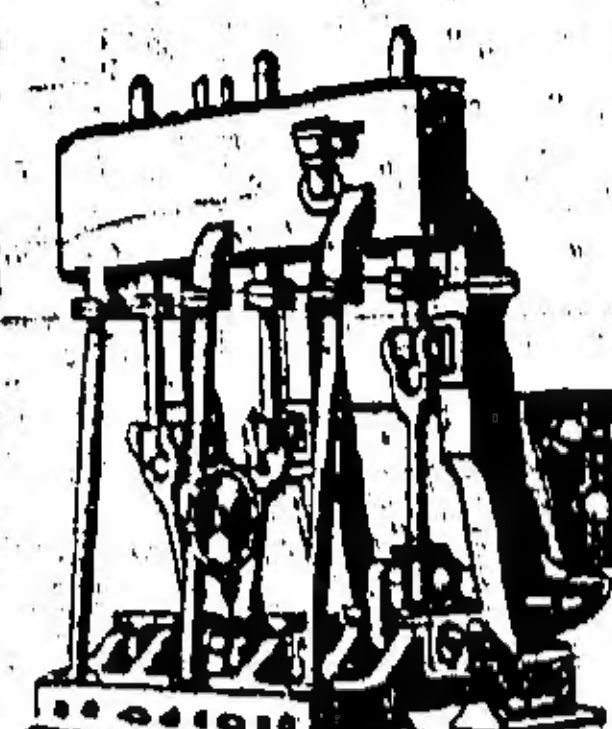
GRAND HOTEL.

A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal
business. Noted for the best Food, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
Cuisine under European Supervision.
A. Bradburn, Dining Room, resident chef, from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
W. BAKER,
Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY)
108, HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet, yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
Districts. Excellent Cuisine, Specially Clean. Moderate Terms.
Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Lanchester, Manager, Bank Street.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."

BUSINESS NOTICES.



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—

—OF HONGKONG LTD.—

AGENTS:—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—TELEPHONE No. 212—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.—

THE GREAT BATTLE.

ALLIES PUSHING ONWARD.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

STILL HAMMERING. ANOTHER ATTACK IN THE SCARPE SECTOR.

London, Aug. 28.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

We again attacked astride the
Scarpe. The Canadians penetrated
deeply between the Somme and the
Scarpe and captured Cherisy, Vieux-
Artois, and Bois-du-Sart, taking
many prisoners.

On the Canadians' right the Scots
crossed the Semois and seized Fon-
taine-Croisilles, and established
themselves on the slopes southward
of the village, taking hundreds of
prisoners.

Other Scots took Roux, Green-
land Hill and Garzeville.

English troops took Aftou-en-
Gohelle and the old German line
southwards of it.

Between Croisilles and Bapaume
and southwards English and New
Zealand troops again heavily engaged
and repulsed many determined
counter-attacks inflicting heavy
casualties. Despite the enemy's
efforts, we stormed Beugnotre and
progressed at several points between
Beugnotre and Croisilles.

A BELGIAN ATTACK ENEMY POSITIONS PENETRATED.

London, Aug. 28.
1.35 a.m.

A Belgian communiqué states:—
After short artillery firing we at-
tacked last evening on a front of
three kilometres north and south of
the Langemarck railway and pen-
etrated enemy positions, despite stub-
born resistance and a counter-attack
and reached and maintained all our
objectives, taking 90 prisoners.

GERMAN RETREAT ON THE AVRE.

London, Aug. 28.
3 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—
Yielding to our continued pressure,
the enemy to-day was compelled to
increase his withdrawal on both sides
of the Avre. On a front of 20 kilo-
metres, our troops are overcoming all
opposition and have reached an ad-
vance exceeding four kilometres at
certain points.

We hold the general line immedi-
ately west of Chaumes, Punghy,
Lancourt and Herpillieres.

We occupy Hallu, Fronsart,
Greimery, Grigny, Corpeulles, Roye,
Lancourt and Crapeau-Mesnil. We
took prisoners.

The artillery duel was lively in the
region of Lassigny and between the
Oise and the Aisne.

ENEMY STEADILY PRESSED BACK.

STUBBORN RESISTANCE WITH
LONG-RANGE GUNS.

London, Aug. 28.
Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing this
evening, says:—

The German rear-guards, supported
by swarms of machine-guns, con-
tinued to resist desperately but are
steadily being pressed back.

The French reached the western
outskirts of Chaumes. To-day's at-
tack was extended to Chaumes and
Crapeau-Mesnil. The resistance
was particularly stubborn in the
regions of Chaumes and Arricourt.

The French occupied Chaumes
Wood after a lively struggle. The
enemy is everywhere using long-
range guns.

BRITISH PROGRESS IN ALL SECTORS.

RENEWED ATTACK NORTH OF
SOMME.
COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL.

London, Aug. 27.
Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters, telegraphing this
evening, states:—

A concerted attack, this morning,
by Australians and other British
troops, began at 4.45 on a front
of 8,000 yards, northward of the
Somme, and has been completely
successful. By ten o'clock, we had
apparently overrun Monin-de-
Frigny, Maricourt, Bernafay and
Tromes Wood.

We captured hundreds of prison-
ers. Not the least important of the
day's successes is the clearing of
Vaux Wood.

It is becoming increasingly clear
that our pressure is forcing the
enemy to expedite his retirement
far beyond his original intentions.
The talk of prisoners suggests that
rearguard fighting began on the night
of the 24th-25th and all enemy
attacks since have been of the nature
of delaying actions to cover with-
drawals.

There has been fighting at Le
Vieux Wood, where the South Africans
died in the first Somme battle.

About six o'clock last evening a
determined counter-attack was
launched by the remains of the
117th German Division, which is
known to have lost 2,000 prisoners
since the 8th inst., irrespective of
other casualties. The Welshmen fell
back a short distance before the
weight of numbers and took up
positions between High Wood and
Bezentin-Lagland.

Heavy and continuous aircraft
fire is reported about Maricourt,
thus indicating co-operation with the
infantry movement.

Southward of the Somme the
Australians are carrying out what
they call "penetral penetration,"
consisting of patrol staking which
is most demoralising to the harassed
enemy. Yesterday the Australians
advanced to Fontaine-Croisilles which
only a few days ago was the Ger-
man Divisional Headquarters. This
morning some Australian troops re-
ported to be six miles from Peronne.

Eastward of Arras, the battle which
began yesterday morning reached its
great intensity at night when the
enemy determinedly attempted to
oust us from the Wancourt spur.
He failed and has since steadily lost
ground. We gained valuable ground
at Bois-du-Vert and there is a report
not yet confirmed that we have cap-
tured Bois-du-Sart. Anyway, we
have overreached the point attained
during the long and bitter fighting
last year, and this morning our
troops are working towards Plouvain.

The enemy's artillery retaliation
is comparatively weak.

Croisilles still remains German,
and the sunken roads north and west
of it are strongly held by enemy
infantry. We are following the
policy of not forcing the pace by the
sacrifice of lives. The weather is
gloomy and for aircraft visibility
is bad.

GERMANS SPREADING PESSIMISM.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 28.

The *Postische Rundschau*, review-
ing the battle, complains of the
increasing number of Germans
spreading pessimism and appeals to
Germans at home to encourage their
soldiers at the front.

(Continued on Page 4.)

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND, 3" to 15".
CABLE LAD, 6" to 15".
4 STRAND, 3" to 10".

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Pricing, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office, No. 47 and 48 Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1239.
Principal Factory, No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3385.
Branch Factory, Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "Hingwah."

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

BY APPOINTMENT **PYERRIS** REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep or touch not the Pyerris Spring. There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
 BREWED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
 Telephone 436.

To-day's Advertisements

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MR. R. W. BIRD wishes to take this opportunity of thanking those Justices of the Peace who were instrumental in causing him to be elected to the temporary vacancy on the Legislative Council and hopes that he may be able to justify the confidence they have placed in him.
 Hongkong, Aug. 29, 1918. 711

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BY-ELECTION.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN,
 I beg to return my sincere thanks to those Justices who voted for me at the recent by-election.
 Although not returned, I regard the result of the contest with every satisfaction in view of the powerful interests arrayed against me.
 The close finish encourages me to hope that on the occasion of the next election success will be obtained either by myself or some other independent candidate.
 I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
 Your obedient servant,
 A. R. LOWE.
 Hongkong, Aug. 29, 1918. 712

KODAKS and FILMS, PLATES and PAPER, DEVELOPING & PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,
 26, Des Vaux Road Central.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION

The Chinese Mail

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA. ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$12.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong \$18.00 to all other ports.

No. 5, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING

BOOKING BIND

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc. etc. Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Clean, Prompt and Thorough delivery

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUG. 29, 1918.

PHILIPPINES AND CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

WHAT is described as "one of the burning questions of the hour" in the Philippine Islands is that relating to the need for immigration of Chinese labour for agricultural purposes. A Congress of some 600 farmers, representing the whole of the archipelago, has been meeting in Manila, and we gather that the delegates are in favour of restricted Chinese immigration, "because they realise the great benefits to be derived from a more extended exploitation of the natural resources of the country." Mr. MANUEL QUEZON, President of the Philippine Senate, who spoke for the Government at the Congress, made it clear, however, that the Legislature would never consider a Chinese immigration law, and that he himself would only support such a law if it were restrictive in character—which appears to be just what the Congress is asking for. Senator QUEZON said the protection of the interests of native labourers was of vital importance, and he urged that the farmers should look at the question from the point of view which had been presented by the Legislature. He pointed out that the majority of the Legislators are farmers, but that none of them has advocated an immigration law. "If such a law is to come," said Mr. QUEZON, "it must come as a result of a political campaign made and won upon the immigration question as an issue. As for his vote in the Senate, it would never go for immigration until a minimum wage is fixed and the rights of Filipino labourers fully protected. On the other hand, it is argued on behalf of the delegates to the Farmers' Congress that they are just as solicitous as are the politicians for the welfare and the racial and social integrity of their people, but they are looking solely to the country's development, and have no eye at all to the demagogic arguments that are usually relied upon to carry elections. Some of the leading Filipino papers are urging that the question should be placed before the people as a national issue. Objections are raised to a decision on the subject by the Legislature without an express mandate from the people, because without this mandate suspicion of class legislation would be bred. An American comment (by the *Cablenews*) on the question says the arguments in favour of restricted Chinese immigration are too obvious to need comment. "The necessity for the step exists on undisputed economic grounds. Only a strong campaign of education and elucidation by the nominal leaders of the people is required to bring about its adoption. Yet this support is lacking. Perhaps the Agricultural Congress itself will develop men who can think in terms of the future of their country rather than in terms of votes, and who at the same time are possessed of enough persuasive power to lead public movements. We shall then have real leaders, and perhaps see a national policy that is based on sound economic principles rather than on political catch-phrases and glittering generalities backed up with brilliant oratory." If the wages question is the only argument against

Chinese immigration into the Philippines we cannot regard it as one which should carry much weight. If the immigration is of a restricted character there is little likelihood of the Chinese under-bidding the native tiller of the soil in the matter of wages. Experience has proved that in many other parts of the world where the Chinese labourer is welcomed as a valuable asset.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Three fatal Chinese cases of enteric fever were reported in the Colony yesterday.

The Japanese Minister at Peking has asked the Chinese Government to allow the export of a million piculs of Kiangsu rice to Japan.

Mr. J. R. Black, Mr. J. D. Thomson, and Mr. G. H. Whyman have been elected by ballot to serve as Advisory Committee in Kobe, in conjunction with the British Consul-General, in deciding who is or is not indispensable among those who are willing to serve with the British forces.

Dr. Seth Lake Strong, a well-known American surgeon, is on his way to Bangkok, Siam, to take the position of Head of the Department of Surgery in the Royal Medical College, and lecturer in the Hospital there. Dr. Strong is a graduate of Harvard Medical School, 1913, and was formerly house surgeon of Carney Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts and head of the South Shore Hospital in Massachusetts.

It will have been noticed from the result of the voting in yesterday's election that the number of unofficial Justices of the Peace is larger than the number mentioned. Our reckoning was made from the list published in the *Civil Service List* for 1918. A corrected list was published in the *Government Gazette* of May 10th, which shows a total of 126. We understand that 94 are still in the Colony. It will thus be seen that only 10 of that number abstained from voting.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:

Tea Dealers' Guild	32.50
Mr. Au Chuk Man	100.00
Mok Kon Sang	100.00
Yung Tse Ming	100.00
Lo Cheuk Wan	100.00
Kwok Sui Lau	100.00
J. M. Wong	100.00
S. W. Tso	100.00
Lo Cho Shan	100.00

A Chinese tannery will shortly begin operations at Honan, Canton. Chinese capitalists in Manila are interested in the enterprise. The tannery is being equipped to turn out all grades of leather from the heaviest oak sole to the finest of vici kid in all colours. In addition, to considerations relating to the present difficulty of obtaining leather from abroad, the promoters of the enterprise have been influenced by the knowledge that an unlimited supply of hides is available locally and that South China and the Philippines have extensive areas of mangrove swamps from which the tan-bark can be obtained.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUAD.
 Members of this Squad are required to return to the Stores Officer, Headquarters Office, on or before Friday, August 30th, the belts issued to them for use about the month of February last. The Stores Officer will attend for this purpose each evening between 4.30 and 6 p.m.

ROUTE MARCH.
 All ranks, except those on duty, will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, September 2nd. Uniform helmets, spikes and belts. Mounted Police will report at the Fire Station at 6 p.m.

RELTS.
 Section Commanders are held responsible for seeing that all members of their respective sections are in possession of belts.

PRESIDENT.
 A presentation to C.S.M. Wilks will take place at Headquarters Club on Friday, August 30th, at 5.45 p.m.
HEADQUARTERS CLUB.
 The performance by the Band arranged for Friday, August 30th, is cancelled.
 August 29th, 1918.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.
 PHYSICIANS prescribed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any other remedy they can obtain. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. If the wages question is the only argument against

THE MAGISTRACY.

FALSE TRADE DESCRIPTION.

SUN COMPANY PROSECUTED.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe another very interesting charge under the Weights and Measures Act was heard, the Sun Co., Ltd., being prosecuted.

Mr. E. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, solicitors, appeared for the Sun Company, while Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted. Mr. Davidson said the manager of the Sun Company was summoned, but as he was a busy man one of his assistants was sent to answer the charge. He did not think there was any objection. The point had already been settled. He had discussed it before Mr. Wood previously.

The Crown Solicitor said defendant was charged under the Merchandise Marks Act for selling reels of cotton under a false description.

His Worship enquired of Mr. Davidson whether he wished to have the case tried by the Supreme Court, or dealt with summarily.

Mr. Davidson said he desired the case to be tried summarily. A Chinese detective said that on the 18th instant, Inspector Terret gave him some money and instructed him to go to the Sun Co. and buy two reels of cotton of the "Necktie" brand. He bought the two reels at eight cents each and asked the salesman the measurement of the cotton. He was told it was 500 yards. Inspector Terret then went to the shop to make another purchase. Witness went with him.

Inspector Terret said he sent the detective to buy him two reels and afterwards personally went to the Sun Co. He asked the salesman for some Japanese cotton, but was told there was none. He then asked for the "Necktie" brand and was given a box containing a dozen reels of that particular brand. He took one from the box and enquired about the length. He was told it was 500 yards. He then told the man that he was a Police officer and Examiner of Measures and desired to measure one of the reels. He asked for the manager and some one representing himself as such came up and agreed to the reel being measured. Witness measured it yard by yard and found it contained 453 yards. The man said that nearly all Japanese goods were of short measure, even Japanese piece-goods were sometimes 2 or 3 yards short. Witness invited him to come to the Police station the next morning to have the other reels measured, but he did not turn up. He measured the reels in an interpreter's presence and found the second reel to be 488 yards, the third 493 yards and the 4th 528 yards. These were out of the box he purchased. On the 26th he again measured five reels in the presence of the same interpreter, from the same box, and found two reels measured 529 and 556 yards. He noticed that the interpreter was picking out the fat reels out of the box. (Laughter). Another two reels which witness picked measured 475 and 490 yards. He took out the warrant under section 2 of the Ordinance.

Mr. Davidson: You have told the Magistrate that when you went into the shop on the 18th the salesman said he had no Japanese cotton?—He said that. What has that got to do with the case?—I simply said that.

I suggest that you are making that statement out of prejudice—I have no prejudice. I take it that the suggestion is that there was some concealment by the Company when the salesman said there was no Japanese cotton for sale. The salesman said he only had Coates' cotton. Is there anything on these reels to show that they are Japanese cotton?—No, nothing at all. As soon as you asked for that particular brand it was produced?—Yes, immediately. You would hardly expect a salesman in a concern like the Sun Co. to know the origin of everything he sells?—I cannot very well answer that. There is nothing to show that it was Japanese cotton.

Now, when you went behind the counter to measure what did the measure consist of?—Four brass rails. I measured the cotton yard by yard. The brass rails were 1, 1, 1 and one yard. The measure was used in the shop.

You are agreed that it is an inaccurate way to measure?—It is rather an awkward way to measure. I will not say it is inaccurate. I suggest you can easily make a mistake of 20 yards in measurement?—I made no mistake. And you mean to tell the Court that you can measure accurately 500 yards in this way?—Certainly.

What time of the day was it?—3 p.m. The shop full of customers?—A good number.

And you counted it aloud?—To enable the salesman to check the number. Why did you do it in that way?—Would it not have been sufficient to measure it and issue the summons? Do you know you were acting illegally?—As examiner of weights and measures I am entitled to measure.

You are not entitled to measure goods in a shop?—No objection was raised.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in case of diarrhoea, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Because you went as a Police Officer—I think it was in the interests of the public.

What did you say to the Manager at the time when he answered you that Japanese goods were often short?—I said that I purchased one reel of cotton which was 491 yards short.

And that statement, like most of the statements made in the shop, was made at the top of your voice?—I spoke fairly loud. It was not made at the top of my voice.

What is your object in suggesting to the Court with so much emphasis that the Manager had not come to the Police Station?—

The Crown Solicitor: With not so much emphasis.

Mr. Davidson: I mention it because the witness emphasised it in his evidence. The witness said, with very great emphasis, that the Manager did not come. Your worship did not notice it. It is very damaging to the Company.

The Crown Solicitor: I may say I am responsible for the prosecution.

Mr. Davidson: It is not going to make an impression on my mind. I can assure you it is not. The chief clerk of the Sun Co. said the reels were obtained from the Company's Japan branch. Twenty gross in all were obtained. The Company had never sold that brand of cotton ("Necktie" brand) before in Hongkong, nor had they ever sold Japanese cotton on the market before. The procedure would be that samples would be submitted from the Japanese branch and in the case of a new brand a small consignment would be sent as a trial. Twenty gross was a small consignment. If a first consignment is unsatisfactory the Company does not get it again. The Company had no idea when selling these reels of cotton that they were wrong in measurement.

In reply to the Crown Solicitor, witness said 20 to 30 per cent of the goods they dealt in were Japanese. They were fancy toilet articles, crockery and piece goods, the latter having been recently taken up. He said the remark made by Choi Chi Fun to Inspector Terret that Japanese goods were short was a general one.

Knowing that you had to be very careful with regard to Japanese goods did you take precautions?—Our buyers have got instructions. Inspection in Hongkong would involve a great deal of time and labour. We make a cursory inspection of the goods when they arrive. An elaborate inspection would involve inspection of every reel on a machine. If they are opened they cannot be rolled in the way they come. Judgment was reserved.

THE CANTON PARLIAMENT.

ITEMS IN ITS PROGRAMME OF POLICY.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton communicates the following:

The Military Government in Canton, representing all Constitutional provinces, has been advised that a part of the Chekiang Army has decided to join the Republican ranks. The Chinese Labour Union abroad has petitioned the Military Government to take an active part against the Central Powers. It is understood that the South-West will pursue an aggressive step as soon as possible.

The South-Western leaders believe that the election of the high office of the President of the Republic is a sacred duty of a properly constituted National Assembly; that it cannot be bartered according to the selfish desire of a few military governors or commanders; that a make-believe peace concluded through the division of high political offices among the trouble-making individuals will tend to produce further disorder; and that the rebels and traitors to the country should be punished and not encouraged.

Preparation is being made by the National Assembly to continue the drafting of a permanent Constitution for the Republic, a task almost completed when the Assembly was forced to leave Peking on June 12th, 1917.

The term of the present Assembly was to have expired some months ago if it had been able to function without military interference. The present Assembly expects to sit for the full length of its term or until another legal National Assembly is elected.

The Minister of Munitions has intimated that he does not desire to interfere with such customary holidays as establishments engaged on munitions work think well to give their employees during the summer and autumn of this year, subject to any special demands which may be found necessary to make particular establishments in order to maintain the supply of essential munitions to the front.

KOP A WEAK STOMACH.
 A general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and constitution and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have a weak stomach, when you feel that you are not getting enough out of your food, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council was held this afternoon. H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., presided. There were also present:

H.E. Major-General F. Vaux, General Officer Commanding.

The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEYMOUR, C.M.G.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, C.B.E.

The Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON.

The Director of Public Works, Hon. Mr. W. CHATMAN, C.M.G.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIVAX.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE.

Hon. Mr. E. SHELLEY.

Hon. Mr. LAO CHU PAI.

Hon. Mr. H. G. FOCK.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, Clerk of Councils.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET APPROPRIATION.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer moved the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of \$2,752,152.58 to defray the charges of the year 1917.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK commented on various items in the draft appropriation account for the year 1917. The item "Miscellaneous Services," showed an increase of \$345,000 odd, stated to be for loss on exchange. He would like to have some particulars with regard to that item and what items are referred to in the loss of exchange. Turning next to the item "Lunatic Asylum," Mr. Pollock referred to the Report of the Medical Department for 1917, and said he was rather astonished when he read the report, because it seemed to him to show that a very considerable number of European and Chinese were admitted during 1917. He did not expect an answer at once, as it was probably a difficult point to deal with, but on page 45 of that Report, [His Excellency would see in connection with the lunatic asylum, the very curious fact that many people seem to have been admitted and discharged during 1917, which rather seemed to imply that people were rather haphazardly admitted. Take the case of the Europeans. Quite a considerable number seemed to have been admitted—20 or 30—and then discharged. The figures for Chinese were higher, some 60 being admitted and discharged in 1917. If people were admitted to the asylum only in such a state of insanity that they can be discharged at the end of the year it seemed that they were rather too freely admitted.

His Excellency replied that the asylum was not intended to be a permanent habitat for lunatics. The Chinese were handed over to their own countrymen and the Europeans were repatriated where it was possible to do so. Those who could not be so dealt with, the Colony had to keep.

Proceeding Mr. Pollock referred to the Report of the Director of Education which expressed a wish to extend education. The Hon. member thought they might spend a greater portion of the revenue upon education in the Colony. There was no doubt that it was desirable that the question of child labour in the Colony should be dealt with. It was not at all satisfactory to see so many children carrying heavy loads. It would be desirable that the question of child labour should be dealt with side by side with the question of the education of children and providing for their being looked after. Another question arose in the Report on the subject of Education in British schools. It was satisfactory to note a big addition to these schools, but climate conditions were adverse and made progress slow during the summer months, when there was only a small attendance—when there were only three or four pupils in a class, and it was manifestly impossible to provide them with special masters. In Home schools the mathematics would be taught by a mathematician, French by a French scholar, and so on. Mr. Pollock then read an extract from the Report of the Director of Education referring to this subject saying that he did so for the purpose of showing that the question of education in British Schools was not, in the Director's opinion, on a satisfactory footing. He would suggest that it might be desirable if a committee were formed composed of say three parents from the various districts, and have the point thrashed out. Nobody reading the Report could say that education in British Schools is satisfactory. Referring next to the contribution to the Home Government for Military purposes, Mr. Pollock said that he was very glad to assist in war time, but in this matter, charity should begin at home, or he should rather say, justice should begin at home. He referred to the question of the Service dollar. There was no doubt that it was in a very unsatisfactory state. The unofficial members were in conference with His Excellency about this time last year, and recently they had written in again on the subject. As His Excellency knew, it was the desire of the unofficial members that stipending pay should be allowed at the rate of 2 to the dollar. Continuing, Mr. Pollock said that an allowance was made as a result of the action taken last time but he thought it would be better to take the view of the Home Government.

His Excellency: How does this question affect the Estimates?

Mr. Pollock said the question was whether it was fair that the money should be remitted home for military purposes whilst the people who were in the Service out here had this hardship inflicted upon them. In that way he would bring the question in as relevant.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said the gift was provided for by Ordinance.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK replied that it must be obvious to anybody that that fact made the hardship all the greater. He would say in conclusion that since His Excellency was very sympathetic on the previous occasion they trusted he would deal as sympathetically with the matter now.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK then asked that the beacons which formerly existed at Tait Tse Mui should be replaced. He believed that during the recent typhoon a launch went ashore there, referring to items in the Report of the Director of Public Works. Mr. Pollock said he noticed several items referred to in marginal notes as "work abandoned," "work postponed," etc. He would like to know why such work was not completed. Also he would like to suggest for consideration that greater provision should be made for a more efficient service to places like Aberdeen which would be an advantage in the summer time. There was also a very large sum written off in connection with the dredger *St. Enoch* on which he would like information. Mr. Pollock also suggested that it would be advisable if every effort was made to induce the Chinese Authorities to connect up their portion of the Canton-Kowloon Railway with the Kowloon line.

The Hon. Mr. CHATMAN referring to the margin of the marginal notes on his Report explained that it was impossible to estimate the exact cost of any particular work. It might cost more and it might cost less than the estimated amount. Also they could not add exactly carry out in any given year the exact amount of work for which estimates were made. That would be impossible. With regard to the dredger *St. Enoch*, the vessel was in a very bad state of repair. The dredging machinery required renovation and it was impossible at the present time to secure the necessary machinery to replace it. At any rate there was no demand for the services of the vessel at the present time and she was laid up.

His Excellency, replying to the question as to education, said they were dealing with the members of an alien population. A large sum is spent such as for housing them, and looking after their water supply, sanitation, and their general well-being, which was better than giving them an elaborate education. After all they were alien people and few of them were subjects of our own. With regard to education in British schools, he would look into the matter. He could not promise a Committee.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, in reply to the question by Mr. POLLOCK with regard to the amount written off as loss on exchange, said when the exchange rises throughout the year, with more or less regular remittances to London and with a balance remaining at the end of each month in the hands of the Crown Agents they were bound to have an item of loss on exchange. The Bill was then read a second and third time, and passed.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty Ordinance, 1917. The Bill was passed through all its stages.

THE COPYRIGHT ACT.

The Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill to modify and to add to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, in its application to the Colony of Hongkong. The Bill was passed through all its stages.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

H.E. The Governor recommended the Council to vote the following amounts:

Contribution to Imperial Government for War Purposes	£300,000
Reinforced Concrete Wharf at Kowloon Railway Terminus	\$31,770.17
Import and Export Department, for fuel coal for launch and incidental expenses	6,800
Repairing and Coaling Yard for Government Launches	5,600
Kowloon-Canton Railway Special Expenditure, Typhoon and Rainstorm Damages	5,100
Clothing and Accountants for Police Reserve	1,600.00
Police and Prison Departments, for repairs and maintenance of buildings	1,000.00

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS dispatched to the Undermentioned PORTS:

LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

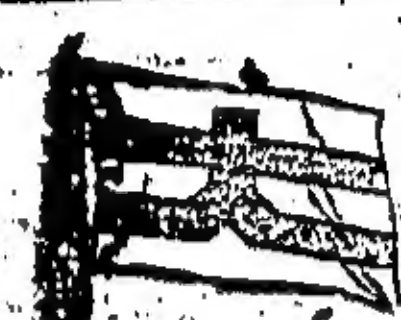
SHANGHAI, MOI AND KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc., apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

MARSEILLES LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound Port touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"AFRICA MARU"—Tuesday, 2nd Sept. at 5 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Semarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 16 will be fixed.

Alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 16 will be fixed.

For TAEAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAWO MARU"—Sunday, 1st Sept. at Noon.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU

Joint Service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers Tons Sails

WILLS 8,000 14th September.

REMBRANDT 10,000 28th September.

These superior passenger steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.

Telephone 1574-1575-1576.

S.S. "YUSHUN"

FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

Sailing on or about 29th August, 1918.

For Space and Particulars please apply to:

LAM FAI TING,

230, Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone No. 1130.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

Regular Service of Steamers to PACIFIC COAST

and from JAPAN to JAVA,

calling at HONGKONG.

For Space and Particulars apply to:

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

with transshipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,

Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

For JAPAN

For Sailing Dates or Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

KAITAN (Capt. A. E. Hodgins) THURSDAY, 5th Sept. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Rika Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFLAIC & Co.

General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING"

(14,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA"

(10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

October 21st.

"CHINA"

September 4th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTEY, Freight and Passenger Agent

Princes' Buildings, Ice House Street.

Tel. 1334.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

SIBERIA MARU 20,000 31st Aug. at Noon

TENYO MARU 22,000 8th September.

SHINYO MARU 22,000 2nd October

KOREA MARU 20,000

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

ANYO MARU 18,500 Sept. 25th

NIPPON MARU 11,000 Nov. 8th

KIYO MARU 17,200 Jan. 9th, 1919.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE

TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN

AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE

TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight

Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS, SHIPMENTS AND REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Ship proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

O. & B. & Co. Agents.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY,

EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS

AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATH-

VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINEN-

TAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH

AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carry-

ing His Majesty's Mails will be

dispatched from this port as usual taking

Passengers and Cargo for the above ports.

Passengers' accommodation in the con-

necting vessel is secured before departure

from Hongkong.

Bulk and Valuable Cargo for Italy,

France and London (under arrangement)

will be conveyed in this steamer

proceeding via Bombay and there

transhipped to the oncoming steamer

for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office

until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The

contents and value of all packages are

required.

For further particulars, sailing dates

etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 3315

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE AND MOI.

THE Steamship

"TULIATAP"

having arrived from the above ports,

Consignees of Cargo by her are notified

that all Goods are being landed at their

risk into the hazardous and/or extra

hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,

Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves

delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th inst.

will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged

packages are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on the 27th

inst. at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Godard &

Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be

presented in writing within TEN days

after arrival of steamer, otherwise they

will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by

the Underinsured in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1918. 689

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"HELLAS"

having arrived from the above ports,

Consignees of Cargo by her are notified

that all Goods are being landed at their

risk into the hazardous and/or extra

hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,

Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves

delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st August

will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged

packages are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined by Messrs.

Godard and Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be</

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles	Due London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. Passengers Sailings

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at Marseilles calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expect 1 of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs Godard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	* Iyo Maru, 12,330 tons WED., 4th Sept., 11 a.m.	
	* Kitano Maru, 15,980 tons WED., 18th Sept., 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	* Nishiki Maru, 9,600 tons SAT., 14th Sept., 11 a.m.	
	* Aki Maru, 12,300 tons SAT., 19th Oct., 11 a.m.	

Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
London or Liverpool via Spore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town

Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang, & Rangoon

* Omitts Shanghai and/or Moji

FOR DATES OF SAILING APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

* Fushimi Maru, WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

* Kashima Maru, THURSDAY, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.

* Omitts Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

B. MORI, Manager

POLITICIANS AND THEIR MORALS.

JAPANESE, CHINESE AND WESTERN STATESMEN COMPARED.

[FROM THE "JAPAN CHRONICLE"]

One of the most outspoken critics of his fellow-countrymen is Mr. Shimada Saburo who was President of the House of Representatives under the Okuma Cabinet, and who was instrumental in disclosing the great naval scandals some five years ago. Mr. Shimada contributes a very interesting article to the current number of the *Tokoku* (Outlook), the new monthly magazine started by Marquis Okuma, and in the course of this essay, which is entitled "Eastern and Western Statesmen and their Faith," the ex-president of the House of Representatives says:—

"Of late I have often been asked for my views regarding the prospect of Japanese political changes. Such a subject, however, excites in me no interest except that its frequent mention gives me the idea that some thing is afoot in political circles. To me such a question seems to be quite foolish, and, I consider, as hazardous to answer as to try to predict when the war will come to an end.

"In European and American countries where the speech and demeanour of statesmen are guided by faith, we can form a comparatively correct estimate of their intentions by their words and deeds, enabling us to predict future political changes with more or less accuracy. In Japan and China, however, the behaviour of statesmen betrays a singular lack of faith, and their words are scarcely to be relied on. Such being the case, their talk and actions constitute no criterion by which to predict what is to follow. Moreover, in Japan political changes have little or nothing to do with the ideas and sentiment of the nation, every political change being directed by a few Elder statesmen.

POLITICAL GOOD FAITH.

"No one can deny that European and American statesmen are on a much higher level than Eastern statesmen in the matter of political faith. Even from the meagre intelligence cabled to Japan we can form a comparatively correct estimate of the political situation prevailing or changes taking place in Western countries, but we entirely fail to judge the political situation in China correctly, notwithstanding we have abundant information from that country. Not only do Chinese statesmen show no hesitation in deceiving their enemy, but their attitude towards their friends is also notably faithless. This is why Chinese statesmen are not trusted by the Powers, the Chinese Republic is always in a state of disruption, and her national progress is very tardy.

"This analysis of Chinese statesmen is also applicable to Japanese statesmen and people. A certain Japanese politician, who once moved heaven and earth to defend Constitutionalism and protest against clan government, has now transformed himself into a puppet of the clan statesmen, content with membership of the Diplomatic Advisory Council, which position gives him the same treatment as a Minister of State receives. (Mr. Imaki is here referred to.) This remarkable instance of turning one's coat does not, curiously enough, provoke the strong protest from the Japanese public which it deserves.

What would be the fate of a British politician who showed himself so faithless in his political avowals and deeds? It is easy to see that such a faithless man would soon be ejected from the political arena. In Japan the people have become so accustomed to such cases of faithlessness on the part of statesmen and politicians that they do not think of expelling him from political circles, with the result that this particular personage is quite unconcerned. I can feel no sympathy with a society which is tolerant of such inexcusable acts on the part of a public man.

"I have always held that the moral standard of a nation is reflected in the tone of its political circles. The personality of statesmen is very often called in question in connection with matters concerning financial transactions. It is, therefore, important that they should exercise special care in keeping their hands clean from questionable monetary dealings. Should any politician, however slight, be cast upon them in this respect, it is only proper that they should leave nothing undone to vindicate their probity.

POLITICAL FORTUNES.

"It is obvious that political activities necessarily involve heavy expenditure, and the employment of money in political activities is not a censurable thing in itself. At the same time, it lies with statesmen to endeavour to avoid giving the slightest ground for public suspicion in regard to their methods of raising or spending money for political or selfish purposes. In political circles in Europe and America social vigilance and restraint in this regard are very strictly enforced, and any statement found committing questionable acts concerning the raising or spending of money to attain his political ends is never allowed to retain a position of honour and public trust.

"When Mr. Lloyd George incurred some public suspicion in connection with the Marconi affair, he showed no hesitation in disclosing the whole of his assets for public inspection, and in this way established his integrity. This action on the part of Mr. Lloyd George enhanced his popularity among the public very considerably, to say nothing of completely dispelling the suspicions people had entertained regarding him.

"This incident forms a singular contrast with the attitude usually adopted by Japanese and Chinese statesmen in similar circumstances. They are entirely impervious to a sense of shame. No matter what serious charges may be made against them in regard to their methods of amassing a fortune, they pretend to be quite undisturbed by such allegations. They become no object of indignation, nor do they make any effort to remove public suspicion. If any one ventures to demand an explanation they give evasive answers, and take the first opportunity to pass on to the discussion of topics more congenial to themselves. In Japan, as in China, statesmen in power amass enormous fortunes by mysterious means, and with this wealth keep their followers just in the same way as leaders of gangs of professional gamblers keep their protégés. It is very discouraging to note that this regrettable state of things prevailing in political circles is nothing but a reflection of the very low standard of national morality among the Japanese.

"The reason why good faith is so much respected in political circles in England, and why the political circles in that country are making constant and steady progress, is not simply because English political affairs are directed by statesmen of the integrity of Mr. Lloyd George, but because the majority of the British people respect only statesmen of superior personality, and do not admit men of base character into political circles. Possessing, as they do, this social conscience, the British, high and low, become awake to their responsibility to the State in a national emergency, and show a readiness to make such sacrifices as their State demands. Britain was entirely unprepared for war, so at the initial stage of the present struggle it appeared she would be no match for Germany, who was thoroughly prepared for it. The spontaneous sense of responsibility in the British people, however, has since asserted itself very markedly, and all organisations have been adapted to serve war purposes. Now, we see they are prosecuting the war with admirable courage and endurance at alarming sacrifices. Such unflinching courage and high morale can only proceed from their habitual respect for integrity and good faith, which cannot tolerate the falsehood and faithlessness of the Germans.

"When we compare Britain with China, who participated in the war primarily for the purpose of obtaining the financial help of the Allies and whose whole attention is now devoted to the conduct of domestic warfare instead of considering effective means of taking an active part in the European conflict, we cannot but be struck with the serious shortcoming common to all Eastern statesmen—faithlessness.

BANK

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, Yen 40,000,000.00

PAID UP CAPITAL, Yen 42,000,000.00

RESERVE FUND, Yen 22,180,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AS

BOMBAY NEWCASTLE

DURBAN AYOIA NEW YORK

CALCUTTA OMAHA

CHANGHAI Peking

Dairen (Dairen) Rangoon

SINGAPORE (Malacca) San Francisco

Hankow SHANTAI

HONGKONG SHANGHAI

HARBIN SHANGHAI

Kobe SHANGHAI

London SHANGHAI

Los Angeles SHANGHAI

Lyons SHANGHAI

Manila SHANGHAI

Nagasaki SHANGHAI

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

INTIMATIONS

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—

CANTON

SHANGHAI

YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE: KNOX BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely vegetable

Sweetened

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most

effective method of administering the

only certain remedy for intestinal or

Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,

and especially adapted for children.

75¢ a box of 10 Tablets.

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

Keating's Worm Tablets

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AND HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon:

S.S. "COLOMBIA".....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th, 1918

S.S. "VENEZUELA".....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th, 1918

S.S. "ECUADOR".....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, 1918

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting, ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo-Kobe-Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, etc., apply to—COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Charter Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000

